

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUM. 170.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13. 1736.

N^o 170.

Si foris Hostem non habet, domi invenit.



BEFORE the happy Establishment of the present Royal Family on the Throne of these Realms, *Faction* took little Pains to disguise herself, Opposition to the Protestant Succession was openly avowed, and the Cause of Slavery publickly profess'd.

BUT after this glorious Succession had been for some time settled among us, and the Blessings thereof universally felt, after the People had fed upon the Tree of Liberty, and found it to be the Tree of Life; *Faction* saw it was necessary to change her Appearance, and assume the Angel of Light.

FROM this Time the Cause of Slavery was disavowed, the Pretender's Interests were disown'd, and disclaim'd, and it was advanced in favour of his old Adherents, that they had seen their Error, had forsaken their Grim Tyrant, who had neither Head to guide them, nor Arm to protect them, and that now he had nobody's Eyes turn'd towards him but the Pope's.

BUT it was observ'd as something contradictory, and inconsistent in their Behaviour, that all their Professions of having left, and being detach'd from the Interests of Popery and Slavery, were constantly accompanied, and intermix'd with Disquietude and Murmurings under our Protestant Government.

IN the Reason of this Discontent was sought into, it was always strenuously denied to be any Desire of returning into Egypt, or longing after the Onions and Garlick; but it was said to proceed from the prodigious Likings they had taken to the fair Fruit of Liberty; they were rather louder in their Applauses, than those who had lived upon it all their Lives, and pretended that their Uneasiness sprung from an Apprehension, that this Fruit was not sufficiently secured to the People: They observ'd, they said, that the Persons who were placed to guard it from Enemies of all Sorts, were arm'd with Power and Might; and this made them fear, that these Guardians should pervert the Intention and End of their Appointment, and take a Fancy themselves to destroy the Tree; they were therefore for having these Keepers disabled.

IT was urged by way of Reply, and to dissipate their Fears, that this was only a Possibility of Harm, inseparable from the Nature of Trust; but in this Case, the Defect of every Degree of Probability, that these Pretenders had been always used to the Delights of this estimable Fruit, that none could be greater Sufferers than themselves, if it should be lost; and they very well knew, that if they were to cut down this Tree, they would immediately spring up another of a quite different Nature, and bearing nothing but deadly Poison; upon which they, as well as others, would be obliged to feed, whether they would or no.

IT was further alledg'd, that if such a Conduct was pursued, as they recommended, the Enemy would immediately perceive the Advantage, and take it; and that to disable the Guardians of the Tree of Liberty, would be, for fear of an improbable Mischief, incurring certain Destruction.

BUT all this avail'd nothing, they only clamour'd louder, and insisted upon it, to speak without a Metaphor, that weakening the Hands of the Protestant Succession, was strengthening the Cause of Liberty.

THIS made wise Men suspect, that they were not honest in their Professions of Zeal for Liberty; that they were only put on as a Mask, because they had to do with *Freemen*; and they were the more ready to entertain such Suspicions, from observing, that this sort of Men were always in a great Rage, at the least given of any Necessity to guard against Dangers from the Machinations and Contrivances of their old Enemies; they condemn'd all Attention to this Quarter, as idle and ridiculous.

IT then became the Endeavour of honest Men, to wrest the cloven Foot of *Faction*, under this Appearance of Liberty and Patriotism, and a little Time crown'd their Labours: For the *Faction* grew every Day more bold and extravagant in their Projects, and more ridiculous in their Complaints; they came to that Pitch of

Aburdity, as to hope to persuade the People, that their Governors corrupted one another, to the Discharge of their Duty, and that there was nothing but Corruption, where there was no Oppression: Then they were for making the Army Independent, to prevent its being formidable; for they never consider'd what was the Consequence of any Project or Innovation, so it did but diminish and abridge his Majesty's Power. This is the Point to which all their Schemes tend, and where all their Endeavours land: At length they hesitated not to propose to divest his Majesty, not only of the Disposition of Military Offices, but of Civil Offices likewise; and at the same time they have been so careful, lest the People should mistake their intended Reformation, that every now and then they have dropped a Tear over the Fortunes of James the Second, and with significant Lamentation, intrusted them how fatal his Abdication has prov'd to Britain: Nay, they have not scrupled to assert, the Consistency of Popery with Liberty.

SUCH Proceedings justly alarm'd the true Friends of Liberty, and the Protestant Succession, they justified their Suspicions, and made it evident as the Sun, what Reformation is design'd by our pretended Patriots; and there is every Day more and more Reason to be upon our Guard. Every fresh Production of the *Faction* gives a new Confirmation of these Designs; but a Pamphlet publish'd last Week, call'd a Political Essay, about the Difference of Regal Power and Ministerial Power, is very clear in the Point before us.

THIS Author introduces his Design under the Cloak and Protection of many common-place Observations on the Nature of Liberty and Government; but, in the Course of it, takes Care to unfold to us the whole Mystery of modern Patriotism, its Nature, Direction and End; the natural Progression of which is as follows:

FIRST, with all the Power, and Art, and Persuasion they are Masters of, they labour to make the People of Britain believe, that they are suffering under the Oppressions of a Government founded on Corruption, and supported by mercenary Parliaments. Were these Deceivers to find Credit in this wicked Defamation, who would not tremble at the Consequence? For what is their next Doctrine? Their next Instruction, in the Words of our Author, is, * That it would be better for the People to have an absolute Monarchy, founded upon the Principles of passive Obedience and Non-Resistance, and supported by superstitious Priests, ridiculous as they are.

AND agreeably hereto we are told, that such Circumstances as this Nation are said to be in by the *Faction*, will, of Course, make the Generality of those who do not reap the immediate Fruits of Corruption, turn their Eyes towards the Rivals of our present happy Establishment.

IS not this plainly confessing where the Eyes of these Men are fixed, and upon whom they want to turn the Eyes of the People? Is it not labouring the Point as openly as they dare? And can such Doctrines admit of any other Construction? Would any Circumstances make *Englishmen* and Protestants seek Redress in a Popish Tyranny, in the lowest Abyss of political Damnation? No; human Nature cannot fall into any State so miserable, as to give a Preference to Papistical Slavery. A Protestant and a Briton would as soon apply to Hell as to Rome, to obtain either Political or Spiritual Salvation.

BUT our Author recommends Popish Slavery, as a Preservative of Religion and Morality. Good God! a horrible Superstition, that extinguishes every Spark of Humanity, and every Idea of natural Justice, recommended as a Preservative of Religion and Morality! Is this Patriotism? Are these the Patrons of Liberty? O my Soul, come thou not into their Secret, unto their Assemblies, mine Honour, be thou never united!

I may, perhaps, at more Leisure, in a correcter and ampler Manner, expose the monstrous Aburdity and hellish Wickedness of this Doctrine, that the People of England, or any People, can ever be reduced to such Circumstances, as shall make Popish Slavery a lesser Evil, and consequently in such Circumstances eligible; in which I shall endeavour to do Justice to that unequal-

led, absolute, eternal Slavery of both Soul and Body of Actions, Words and Thoughts. Corruption is only personal Wickedness; and a corrupt Generation may be succeeded by one incorrupt, or may themselves reform and become incorrupt: But Popish Tyranny enslaves the Will, commands the Minds, and entails itself upon all Posterity, without their Consent.

I shall conclude this Paper with remarking, that consistently with this Recommendation of Popish Slavery, the Author vilifies all Professions among us, except Papists. Churchmen and Dissenters are equally the Subjects of his Defamation, and Papists only of his Applause.

AND that we may never mistake his Character, when he speaks of such Jacobites as have come over to the Government, he inveighs against them, and reproaches them as Men who have betrayed and deserted their Principles of Loyalty.

CAN any Man then doubt with what View these Clamourers are labouring, at one and the same time, to weaken the Hands of his Majesty, and turn the Eyes of his Subjects to the Rivals of his Government? Can any Man doubt with what View they recommend Contests between the several Branches of the Legislature, as the Life and Spirit of our Constitution? Monstrous Doctrine! The Life and Spirit of our Constitution, the Perfection and Happiness of it, that without which it cannot long subsist, is Harmony and Union among the several Branches of the Legislature upon the Principles of Liberty.

THIS Unanimity, this Harmony, has always subsisted between his Majesty and his Parliament, to the Glory and Happiness of Britain, and Mortification of her Enemies. This is the Life and Spirit of the Nation, as well as the Constitution; and it will be the Prayer of every honest Englishman, that this Agreement may never have an End, but that Britain may always see an Union and Harmony between a Representative true to their Country, and a King, like his Majesty, successfully labouring to secure to his People Peace, Plenty, and Liberty.

BRITANNUS.

† Id. p. 29.

Barbados, Sept. 17.

WE hear there are new Instructions prepared by the Hon. the Commissioners of the Customs at home, to the Officers of the Customs here, and the Leeward Islands, for collecting the Four and half per Cent. Duty, and that the same are calculated for the Ease and Benefit of the Planters and Shippers, pursuant to the Acts for granting thereof, with which the late Instructions were supposed to clash in some Particulars. This necessary and just Alteration is said to be, in a great Measure, owing to the Intercession and good Offices of Charles Dunbar, Esq; the Surveyor General, who, at the same time he takes Care faithfully to discharge the Duties of his Station and Character, never forgets the true Interest of the Colonies, which must, of Course, include that of his Majesty.

THO' an Act of Parliament has not been obtained for a direct Importation, by Reason of the Shortness of the last Session, on account of the King's going to Hanover, yet it does not seem to be much doubted but that it will pass the next; and the Agents have already, by their close Application, procured us some Ordinance, at the Expence of the Crown, which, we understand, is coming over in one of the next Ships.

HIS Honour the President has been pleased to appoint Mr. Samuel Husbands (Nephew and Clerk to his Majesty's Attorney General) an ingenious and virtuous young Gentleman, to succeed Robert Warren, Esq; as Register in the Admiralty, till the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty's Pleasure be signified from Great Britain.

Barbados, Octob. 8. On Saturday Morning last died the Hon. William Terrill, Esq; Colonel of the Leeward Regiment of Foot, and a Member of his Majesty's Council. This was obtained for him by Governor Worley, whose Interests here he constantly espoused, being an utter Enemy to the Sedition which had been raised on account of the publick Tax, and a zealous

Opposer

* Polit. Ess. p. 22.

† Id. 40.

Opposer of those that were known to be the first Infli-
gators of it, whose Morals and Politicks he absolutely
disliked, and had the Satisfaction to live to see very
justly exposed, as well as themselves equally mortified
and disappointed. He was a sincere Friend, a tender
Parent, a kind Husband, and a good Master; and, in
a Word, a religious and strictly honest Man. If he was
sometimes in the Wrong, and happened too warmly to
pursue his Sentiments, it arose from a mistaken Judg-
ment, and was not owing to a perverse Will, or a de-
praved Heart, since he always (we believe) thought
himself in the right; and no Mortal is infallible, or
without Faults. He was buried on Sunday, in the
Parish Church of St. Lucy (where several of his Family
are interred) the Service being performed by his Friend
the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Rector of St. Michael's. He
had given Directions, it seems, that his Funeral should
be private, which was observed accordingly: But his
Honour the President was pleased to order Minute Guns
to be fired at the Forts within the Division; and the
Corps was bore by those that were his Officers, from
the House of Mourning to the Grave, being near a
Mile, which they chose to undertake, as a Token of
the Respect and Affection they had for their deceased
Colonel.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France, with the Paris
Letter of Jan. 18. N. S. and these Advices.

The Court of Spain having acceded to the Articles
signed at Vienna, the Prince de la Torella is about to
hire a House, and after he has settled his Domesticks,
he will assume the Character of Ambassador Extraordi-
nary from his Neapolitan Majesty. Tho' the principal
Points which concern the General Pacification of Europe
are settled, 'tis believed, that the Peace will not be
proclaimed till July next.

The Royal Academy of Sciences have lately chose
their Officers for the Year ensuing. The chief are the
Marquis de Torcy, President; the Count de Maurepas,
Vice-President; M. de Maupertuis, Director; and M.
de Meyran, Sub-Director. Those Members of the
Academy that are preparing for a Voyage to the
North, to determine the Measure of the Earth, are
Messieurs de Maupertuis and Clerault, and two other
Gentlemen.

A Medal is just struck at the Louvre, which repre-
sents the King committing the Dauphin to the Tuition
of Minerva.

We are now assured, that the Sword, the Snuff-Box,
and Watch, adorned with Diamonds to a great Value,
on which Hands are employed Day and Night, are
designed for the Duke of Lorain, and the Archduchess
his future Bride; and that as soon as the Marriage is
notified to this Court (Paris) the King will appoint
Prince Charles of Lorain, his Great Master of the
Horse, to carry those Presents, and to congratulate
their Imperial Majesties, and the Bride and Bridegroom,
on the Nuptials.

Edinburgh, Jan. 6. There died in this City, and
were buried in the Grey Friars Church-yard, in the
Year 1735, Men 159, Women 251, Children 519,
Still-born 45. In all 974. Decreased in the Burials
285.

Ipſwich, Jan. 10. The Rev. Mr. John Gaudy is
presented to the Living of Toddenham St. Martin, by
Thomas Fonnereau, Esq; of Christchurch in this
Town.

Yesterday his Excellency the Baron Sparr, Envoy
from the King of Sweden, gave a very grand Enter-
tainment, at his House in Grosvenor-square, to several
of the prime Nobility, foreign Ministers, and other
Persons of Quality, on account of its being the Birth-
day of Ulrica-Eleonora, Queen of Sweden, who then
entered into the 48th Year of her Age.

Last Sunday Night the Right Hon. the Earl of
Crawford, one of the Sixteen Peers of North Britain,
who served as a Volunteer under Prince Eugene on the
Rhine, arrived at his House in Great Marlborough-
street, from the Hague; and Yesterday he waited on
his Majesty at St. James's, and met with a most graci-
ous Reception.

Sir Francis Clavering, Bart. is dangerously ill at his
House in Red-Lyon-street.

On Friday next the Corps of Sir Richard Hopkins,
Knight, and Alderman of Lime-street Ward, is to be
buried at Lowlayton Church in the County of Essex.

Yesterday they began to pay at Chatham, the Wages
due to the Men lately discharged out of the following of
his Majesty's Ships of War, in order to reduce their
Complements to Guard Ships, viz. the Cornwall, De-
vonshire, Newark, Somerset, Edinburgh, Northum-
berland, Stirling Castle, Tilbury, and Nottingham.
And,

To-Morrow they begin to pay at the Pay-Office in
Broad-street, the Coopers, Millers, Bakers, Labourers,
&c. employed in the Victualling Service at this Port,
what is due to them for the two last Quarters ending
at Michaelmas 1735.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 7-8ths. India
175. South Sea 96 1-half. Old Annuity 111 1-4th.
New ditto, 111 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 102. Em-
peror's Loan 112 1-half. Royal-Assurance 102 1 half
to 103. London-Assurance 13 1-half. York Build-
ings 2. African 14. India Bonds 51. 13 s. to 14 s.
Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 41. 5 s. Prem. South
Sea Bonds 51. 4 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 51.
15 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 3 1-half to 4 3-4ths.
Prem. English Copper 21. 1 s. Welsh ditto, Books
shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 3
1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 110.

Custom-House, London, 31 Dec. 1735.

For S A L E,

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his
Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Wednesday the 14th of January 1735. at 3 o'Clock
in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale, by Inch
of Candle, in the Long Room at the Custom-House, the
following Goods, being Part of those saved out of the Ship
William and Jane, Thomas Colledge late Master, stranded
at Corten near Yarmouth, in October last.

97 Barrels of Tin Plates, and about 2000 black
rusty Plates.

145 Rings of Lattin Wire.

148 Rings of Brass Wire.

58 Square Copper Plates.

1180 Round Copper Bottoms.

About 4 lb. Weight shaven Lattin.

1 Piece of Spelter.

Clear of all Duties. To be seen at the King's Ware-
house on Monday the 12th, Tuesday the 13th, and Wednes-
day the 14th of January, from 8 to 12 in the Forenoon,
and from 3 till 5 in the Afternoon, until the Time of
Sale.

N. B. Catalogues to be had at the King's Warehouse.

This Day is Published,

(At the Request of the LORD-MAYOR, the ALDER-
MEN, and SHERIFFS of the City of London)

A View of REASON and PASSION, as in their Original
and Present State.

IN a SERMON preached at the Cath-
edral Church of St. Paul, on Sunday December 21, 1735.

By JOHN TOTTIE, M.A. Fellow of
Worcester College in Oxford.

Printed for C. RIVINGTON, at the Bible and Crown in
St. Paul's Church-yard. Price Six-pence.

Where also may be had,

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SODOR and MAN's

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&c. of Educating the Children both of the Rich and Poor.
Such who are dispos'd to give away the above two excellent
Books shall, on taking a Number, have a handsome Al-
lowance.

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THE Dispute better adjusted, about

the proper Time of applying for a Repeal of the Cor-
poration and Test Acts; by shewing that some Time is Pro-
per. To which is added, a Postscript, proving that these Acts
were not made unalterable by the Act of Union.

Printed for J. Gray, at the Cross-Keys in the Poultry, near
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Where may be had, just publish'd,

1. A Paraphrase and Commentary on the Prophecy of Joel.
By Samuel Chandler. Pr. 4 s.

2. An Account of the Conference held in Nicholas Lane,
between two Romish Priests and some Protestant Divines.
By the same Author. Price 1 s.

3. A Discourse of Secret Prayer. Second Edition, with
Additions. Pr. 12.

4. A Discourse of Saving Faith. Pr. 1 s. 6 d. or 3 s. bound
with the Discourse of Prayer.

5. Some Thoughts concerning the Proofs of a future State
for Reason. Pr. 2 s.

6. The Evidence for our Saviour's Resurrection. Pr. 1 s.
The Fourth by HENRY GROVE.

This Day is Published,

THE Redeemer and Sanctifier: Or,
the Sacrifice of Christ, and the Operations of the
Spirit Vindicated: With a free Debate about the Importance
of those Doctrines. Represented in a friendly Conversation
between Persons of different Sentiments.

Printed for John O'wald, at the Rose and Crown in the
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NB. In a few Days will be published, Death and Heaven:
Or, The last Enemy conquered, and separate Spirits made
perfect. With an Account of the rich Variety of their Im-
ployments and Pleasures. Attempted in two Funeral Dis-
courses in Memory of Sir John Hartopp, Bart. and his Lady,
deceased. By J. Watts, D. D. The Third Edition. With
the Preface to the German Translation. 1 Pet. iii. 7. Rev.
together of the Grace of Life.

Also will be published, on Tuesday the 20th of this Inst.
January, in large 8vo.

The Second Edition of an Enquiry into the Life and Writ-
ings of Homer, with 18 Copper Plates designed by Gravelot, and
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taking, and in five Minute's Time, it perfectly cures the
severest Gripings in the Guts, and immediately expels the
Wind from the Stomach or Bowels (as it were) to a Miracle.

For all wandering Pains in any Part soever, which are in
some Persons the Forerunners of a fixed Rheumatism, in others
the Gout (mistaken many times under the Notion of Scorb-
tick Ailments) this famous Medicine has not its Fellow, hav-
ing wrought Wonders in these Cases on great Numbers of
People, who, before taking it, could neither sit, stand, nor lie
at Ease; but were in intolerable Pain Night and Day, and in
taking less than half a Bottle, were absolutely freed from their
present Pain, and, by a short Continuance of the Course,
recovered to perfect Health again.

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or, in short, in any Case of Wind, it may be depended on as
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cross, at 3 s. the Bottle.

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Whose INIMITABLE VIRTUES and TRANSCEN-
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terfeit it.

It beautifies the Face, Neck, and Hands to the utmost Per-
fection, and is in the greatest Esteem amongst Ladies, as of
the first Quality. No Words can sufficiently express its Vir-
tues; for it is not of the Nature of Paint, which puts a white
and unnatural Gloss on the Skin; but is a Remedy that, by
its Use, really gives a Lustre to the most Beautiful, by re-
moving the fine Features of the Face, and is so safe, not harm-
ing the least Grain of Mercury in it, that it may be taken inwardly,
and if smelted to, is really good against Vapours.

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As for such Persons as are of a swarthy Complexion, or trou-
bled with any disagreeable Redness, Roughness, Mole-
Heads, or the like, it is not to be parallel'd; for it imme-
diately smooths, clears, plumps, nourishes, and whitens the Skin
to the last Degree, and makes those Persons who before had
haggard and old, to look young, beautiful, and fair, and, in
short, it far exceeds any thing that was ever yet known
made publick, for clearing and beautifying the Skin.

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